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If our friends who fusor us with manuscripts for tion with to have restricted articles returned they nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose

Parallel Lines.

FORD PINCHOT and the Hon. JAMES R. GARFIELD. The speech of Mr. PINCHOT on July 11, contain jointly some little material for comparison with the senbe exhibit in the convenient and attractive form of the horizontal parallel?

The Progressive movement is a fight for the preservation of self-government and political

as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self government Our State and national legislatures have be-

come the mere agencies of propertied interests. The people of the I gited States believe that as a whole the Senate and the House no langer represent the voters by whom they are elected. but the special interests by whom they are coniruffed

sublic affairs.

remain to the hands of the ruling classes and their Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom; they have been seized

upon by the capitalist class as the means of root ing out the idea of freedom. The overshadowing question before the Amer-

itself or shall the luterests run this country?"

One-half of the foregoing utterances and the impending destruction of Amerof Mr. GIFFORD PINCHOT or the Cleve- will be arrested, if it is arrested at all. land speech of Mr. JAMES R. GARFIELD as reported in the newspapers. The other half come directly and literally organized socialism of 1904 and 1908? The lingo is the same.

Rural Republican Losses

and particularly in rural districts long fully their time. bivoien in these rural counties.

	1901	1905	13
Alleghany	1.245	5,711	4
Chemung	6.361	5.218	6.
Chenango.	4 260	4.256	1.
Chaten	4.550	4,883	
Dutchess	5.454	9.495	
Ningara		8.9A2	8.
Orange	19,920	11.425	12.
Sebenectady	5,466	8.111	7.
Sepera	5.224	3,744	2.
Sullivan	3,427	4.045	3
	58,288	65.655	65,
0.0	MOCRATIC	VOTE.	
Allegbany	1.76.5	2,041	5.
Chemung	3.923	4,630	5.
Chena go	1.060	2.187	a
Clinton	2,569	No nominati	08 4.
*Dutchess	2.911	7.330	9,
Niagara	6.194	7.674	8.
Orange	6.851	9.597	10.
Schencetady	4.375	5,343	7.
Seprice.	2.541	2,934	a.
Sullivan	3.286	2.763	
		-	-
**** numination	36.375	45,900	61.

Setween 1901 and 1905 both the Demoerats and the Republicans were still increasing their voting strength; the Republican gain in this period was 6,870.

time the itemblican plurality the ten districts combined feil from Sunt. But in 1901 to 10.550 in 1995, and to Sunday of a holday show with externo of 4.276 in 1969. In 1961 and 1965 the Republicans elected all the Assemblymen states of newspapers, lones bases, paper bage in these counties, but in 1999 wix, or a

> The conclusion which this table would seem to warrant might naturally call 2 00 more rural counties of a similar general the basis for such a comparison

REPUBLICAN YOUR 1901 Livingston 3,500 4.000 4.178 1.616 Orleans 3.281 4.910 5.741 8.859 . 360 Steuben 1.667 10.108 Ulater. 9.514 Warren. 2,151 3,897 6,174 Wayne. 4,100 51,536 61,197 DEMOCRATIC VOTE. 1.852 Livingston 1.459 2.423 2.482 Orleans 4.105 Otsego. 3, 455 5.000 Oswego. 5.22A A.390 1.265 2.000 1.427 A.905 7.965 A.112 Clater. No nomination 2.793 Warren 4.015 Wayne 1.965 32.378 41.290

In this second group of counties it will be noted that practically the same at St. Paul on June 11 and that of Mr. a net gain for the eight years of 5,587. 19,334 in the eight years. The Republitiments and utterances of a few of their can plurality, which was 19,158 in 1901, predecessor Progressives. Shall we put was 19,907 in 1905 and but 5.411 in 1909. In 1901 the Democrats had but one necessary as frequently as it now is. Assemblyman from these districts, in 1905 none, in 1909 four.

The counties selected in these tables are widely separated and as wholly unrelated in political interests and control as can be imagined. Yet in all it will be seen the Republican increase has been arrested. Between 1906 and 1909 many have shown actual decreases in all there has been a thoroughly disproportionate Democratic advance, the net result of which in twenty coun-The special interests are now in control of ties has reduced a Republican plurality Our courts, legislatures and executive offices 9,687 in 1909 and enabled the Democrats to capture half of the Assembly representation, where in 1901 they possessed

but one member and in 1908 none. The utter absence of any renewal of intelligent leadership will doubtless lead profits of the middleman handling the most observers to conclude that the striking diminution in Republican voting strength in rural New York revealed by these figures is wholly due to the concomitant growth of factional ican people to day is this. Shall the nation govern most observers to conclude that the farmers' products and the articles about the disastrous state of the country vealed by these figures is wholly due to the concomitant growth of factional ican institutions by the "special inter- prejudice in the Republican camp and to in the towns and cities." For an assoests" are taken from the St. Paul speech wonder at what point the emigration ciation to which such tremendous pos- my possession a hundred year old copy of

Every Day in New York from the national platform of the So- sectarian newspaper which shall print tion as it believes to be for the interest tends to run for Governor of New Hampshire cialist party either in 1904 or 1908. The the news of the churches of New York of the farmers. Its methods in that source of these extracts from the teach- is attempted each week by Every Day direction are described as "the creation ings of Messes. Garrielo and Pinchot in New York, which has reached its of a favorable public sentiment and and from the authoritative code of twenty-first number apparently in vig- the concentration of that sentiment on orous health and certainly in good the legislators." What is the differcept in the first instance. The doctrines spirits. It is published on Saturdays in ence between the Grangers who seek are more or less mixed in the arrange- the form of a well printed pamphlet, and their own advantage and the "greedy mentabove. Who can distinguish them? its purpose is adequately set forth in corporations" which they denounce for Who can say which belong to the "Pro- the legend "Announcing and Reflect- their success along the path of Granger breakfast gressivism of 1910" and which to the ing the Religious Activities of the Me- aspirations? Is one group really more recommend a more agreeable and surer current and socialism of 1904 and 1905. tropolis." In the number before us we philanthropic than the other? Between find no news of the Roman Catholic the two stands Senator Lobors's "myth," contracted on my grandfather's cotton plantation. Church or of the Jewish synagogues, the consumer, and if the farmers have Lemon Juice was tried but failed and quinties to the consumer. It may be the policy of the editors to ever shown that imaginary individual a physicians, but hard cider, carbonated, taken exclude news from these sources. If it greater consideration than he has re-early in the morning and during the day of the A tex days ago Thy Sun discussed in exclude news from these sources. If it greater consideration than he has redetail the recent gains in Democratic is, we shall not quarrel with them. To rejved from "greedy corporations" the membership in the State Assembly. It record adequately the activities of the fact has not yet become common may be recalled that the statistics sup- Protestant religious societies is an un-knowledge.

regarded as Republican strongholds the In Every Day in New York for July 9 perial Union of Agricultural Societies snocratic success had been consider- appears a special article describing the in Germany, and the American Patrons N Not less interesting and valuable neighborhood of the Second Avenue of Husbandry could easily do much in any consideration of the possibilities Baptist Church and the interesting ser- worse than to study with care that orof the approaching election is the evi- vices held by that institution in the ganization its purposes and its methods. dence of the notable progress made by open air on Sunday evenings. These It now includes more than 18,000 local the Democrats in increasing their vote services are in several languages and societies with a total membership of as well as the number of their Assem- are intended to arouse the interest of more than 1,500,000. There is a general Some notion of the relative changes in church works. This is followed by the German society evidently pays more Republican and Democratic votes up appropriate editorial articles, in which attention to economic processes and less State may be gathered from the follow- are treated such subjects as the safe to political processes than does the ing table. This shows the total votes and sane Fourth of July, the necessity American society. On its present scale ast for Assemblymen in the respective of abolishing grade crossings and the the German union dates only from 1905. districts at the elections of 1901, 1905 and celebration of the centenary of the or- when a combination was effected of the

> of stone are reprinted under this head: AN ANCIENT DOCUMENT

" Which It is Wise and Safe to Keep in Mind." a controversial subject, and then come equally vast. With financial resources sixteen pages of announcements of religious services, printed without charge to the benefited congregations. These form a directory invaluable to all who farmers would have the rest of the would keep informed on such matters, people of the country almost absolutely They are interspersed with advertising announcements well displayed, and we hope, profitable to advertisers, readers and publishers. There is a diversity of advertising that argues well for the independence of Every Day in New York.

A creditable and interesting publication, this religious journal should find a wide field for its activities. We have and to regulate the prices of many farm infringed its general copyright by reproducing one of its headlines. We trust that we may escape prosecution for the offence

Progress in Boston

Mayor FITZGFRALD of Boston has and 1909, however, the Republican it untidy, if not worse. Its streets are growth was not only arrested but littered with waste of various kinds. changed to a decrease of 500, while the Peanut shells, banana peels, scraps of mortatic augmentation was corres paper. Iuncheon boxes disligure the to get their hooks in. Some day they apondingly greater. Thus between 1905 principal parks and thoroughtares may get it. and two the Democratic gain was 15,783. Mayor FIRSTEBALD says

Sunday of a buildly show widtle extirent of tion manages which have resident for thirtyand other exticles that are bosed about to the

for further substantiation. It may be stranger in Boston is that some houseso so worth while therefore to compare the cleaning setvant or wife will open an upsee foregoing statistics with those of ten per window and throw out a dustpanful. of sweepings on him as he passes by character. The following table supplies. This explains why Bostomans all keep to the outside edge of the sidewalk as they go about town It also accounts for the shabbiness of their out of door clothes, in comparison with those worn by the people of Philadelphia, New Orleans, New York, Chicago, San Franciseo and other large towns. Indoors the Bostonian wears as fine raiment as 1.615 does the resident of any city, but his picture: gazs knowledge of the babits of his townsmen ass restricts his sartorial display on the 6.663 highways. This knowledge accounts also for that curious hunching of the shoulders and indrawing of the head which Bostonians practice almost instinctively when they hear a window open. It is an odd fact, too, that the Boston stoop, which is euphemistically attributed to the habit of reading, is in fact the outcome of the necessity of keeping a sharp watch fixed on the sidewalks in order not to slip on fruit rinds.

If Mayor FITZGERALD carries out the reforms he has proposed some of the 31.712 most notable characteristics of Boston's population will disappear. Undoubtedly Progressive party has been constructed situation is revealed. Between 1901 for strangers. There is a strong practithe builders have been the Hon. Gir- and 1995 the total Republican vote in cal reason for putting an end to the practhese counties increased 9,681; between tice of throwing sweepings from the leads. 1905 and 1909 it fell off 4,074, leaving windows. At present less than a third of the width of the sidewalks is used. GARFIELD at Cleveland a month later, The Democratic vote in the same two Were there no danger from overhead the periods grew by 8,912 and 10,422, or whole sidewalk would be used. Then congestion would be relieved, the traffic would be distributed evenly and the laying of new pavement would not be

Farmers' Organizations

The Patrons of Husbandry, more commonly known as the National Grange, began a little more than forty vears ago in a secret order for the pro-11 motion of agricultural interests. claims to-day a membership of about one million, with branches in thirty in the total of Republican votes, and States. In a recent public address a leader of the association said:

from 41,871 in 1901 and 39,766 in 1905 to organized interests with which they do business

side issue. It seeks "the establishment of a complete cooperative system which Officially "Most Verson." Not "Mount strength in the Democratic party or of will as far as possible eliminate the crease the cost of living to the workers sibilities are open its achievements have been mighty small. Professing to be which the name appears as "Mont Vernon strictly non-political, it concerns itself The difficult task of providing a non-directly and actively with such legisla-

plied at that time indicated that up State dertaking of sufficient size to occupy | Consul-General THACKARS of Berlin recently submitted a report on the Imthe dense population in which the similarity of purpose in both cases, but ganization of the first volunteer teach- Imperial Union, organized in 1.63, and ers' Sunday school in New York. The the General Union, organized in 1851. words that were first written on tablets. The present society is admirably systematized by divisions and subdivisions and by specialization of interests.

The possibilities of good or of evil in Space is given to an article discussing organization of the farmers are almost that would enable them to control cotton, cereals, fruits, vegetables and meat animals and to fix their prices the in their power; and there is no reason to doubt that they would, if they could, squeeze to the utmost. It is held by some that anything even approaching a monopoly of farm products is impossible, yet it is not impossible that some combination of farmers, probably hot the Grangers, may yet be able to fix products. By a wise adjustment of the economies effected by organization and system both producers and consumers would benefit, but the farmer, as well as the middleman, who is to be eliminated, has his full share of the predutory instinct that has 'enabled the railroad owners, the manufacturers and the the Democratic 9,624 Between 1905 been contemplating his town. He finds bankers to secure the largest share of The lee bound sledge, the sombre sky that lowers the enormous increase in the country's wealth "

All the farmers want is a good chance

kansas, that both embelishes and I have to put on my half frozen feet almost four times as much. In the particular pride in the appearance of the public tion a new literature. Sheriff Nonrow,

who "has this nomination einched," in a mif page and in the Topeka Capital pro-

during this tretting must I have comet that thered Nonthe remarkable most to the explore of evictionic as well as teeping up a continuous campaign against the county a tire that and uniter consistance to not one to county. I am for him strong."

The candidate for County Treasurer One of the principal dangers to the gives as his picture and this appeal ones M Scattery has worked all of Mr.

> His life has beid none of the elements of tragconsely or romance just plain Kansas. He has spent most of his life on farms a little most in Kansas and was a the has a mania for hard work."

> But there is much meat and brevity in the statement of his opponent:

> Thirty seven years a resident of Shawnee ounty always a liepublican, always helped my cilow Republicans, believe it's my turn now. Hear the candidate for Register of Deeds say in a third column under his own

> worthy he would not have been with CLEMENTS & HAPPRE stateen years. I slace Clothing Company three years. RORINSON. MARSHALL & Co. the last

"The Popular Candidate for Coroner goes into the field with:

He's aiways on the job. day or night, rain or shine that is the stripe of a Coroner you want. The candidate for County Clerk sets

forth his interest, as well as his methods: OSCAR K. SWAYES has made many friends dur ing the last few months by his clean cut methods of campaigning for office. He spends his spare hours in flying his buge kites, displaying his banners and flipping his cards about the city until at this time practically everybody in the county knows about SWAYZE and his candidacy."

Politics sizzles always, hotter than the fires of the sun on the corn fields, and if the town would be less uncomfortable Kansas will not listen she will read. Here

> JOHNSON of the Kansas City Court populs in an opinion given this morning very plain that the courts of the countries dictal notice of the fact that a mule will

And Missouri, that once prided herself on being the greatest mule State, never knew that! No wonder Texas took the honor from her

PUZZLE OF THE WRONGDOER.

Exemplification of the Limitations of Present Day Penology.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SEC THE SEV I notice the account of a young can of is who was a fugitive from a and held five sessions. The civil list as reform school in Pennsylvania and that the framed by the committee and ultimately tabit of biting his nails led to his arrest. It would be well if some one would interest in this unfortunate young man's case in order to prevent making a wreck of

leader of the association said:

"We the Grangers' recognize that the great need of the times is effective cooperation which will put the farmers on an equal footing with the organized interests with which they do business.

The aims of this organization appear to run in two directions, economic and political, with social improvement as a side issue. It seeks "the establishment and the social improvement as a side issue. It seeks "the establishment is not the replace of reform schools and no one knows the suffering that is inflicted upon the helpless youths and children placed in their care.

NEW LONDON, CORD., July 11.

Vernon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIFE In a recent

It seems flucty that this has been the correct spelling since the town was settled, for I have in Former's Cubmet, a weekly paper formerly put lished in the neighboring town of Amherst, i

I find in the Cubinet the following remark fre Editor Elchard Boyiston which may interest M. Cuon's fellow citizen Mrs. Marilla Eleker, who in

an in politicks is like a monkey in NEW YORK July 12

The Best Sure Cure for Malaria

TO THE POSTOR OF THE SUN SITE FOR immemorial A. S's' iemon juice sure has been used in the Southern States, but we do not take so much trouble to prepare it. e in a tumbler of hot water and take it before was a victim of materia in its worst form

effect, as did other remedies prescribed by paroxyam effectively cured me, as I hever had touch of maiaria after commencing the cure I must be taken in the same way as quinine I have never known this remedy to fail Monnistows, N. J. July 10. A.

"Improve" Prospect Park TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-ME: As SO MARY

w Yorkers object to the proposed swimming t wading pools in Central Park would it not be to suggest to Mayor Gaynor and Presiden thei that they try them first in Prospect Park rootily n' Il they should prove a success there we could try them in New York. The Mayor lives near Prospect Park and he could

superintend the work every morning before be ginning his walk to New York. Let us have the swimming pools in Prospect No New Yorkers would object. A. N.

There is a famous historical rock on the banks of the Allegheny River, near Franklin, Venango spused to move to Franklin to lasure its nears Indian hieroglyphics, weighs about 125 it is believed that it can be lifted from its foundation, in whole or in part, by one of the rail-Franklin. It has been visited by thousands of some of his teeth and he may reserve persons, among them many scientific men, wh have propounced it an Indian relic of much his torical worth

After the Comet.

From the Begter Sentine One of our correspondents being told by an old lady a few weeks ago that it was no use to renew subscription to the paper any more, as Halher's counct was going to put an end to the world pretty soon, said: "But don't you want to read an account of the whole affair as soon as it is of the old list. The privy purse item is That I will," answered the old lady. brightening up, and she renewed her subseri

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SEC.

ge." Please assure him that the dent is the the dealer has on the retailer. NEW YORK, July 11.

Dents and Bulges.

Keeping Cont.

All the long day I think about the snow The whitened pond, the frost king's frozen lair, he berg's cold sides, the gleaming ley floe. The tempest's bluster and the north wind's

I muse and dream of Aretic ice and chill Futil my veins run cold these summer And often wake and fancy that the shrill North wind roars through my bones and bites

And thus oft times, while others wilt with he

THE BRITISH CIVIL LIST.

While legislation in general haits Manda still in the British Parliament, the bill for the granting of King George's civil list advances. Its prospects of enox actment without serious opposition seem

The committee which has been ing the civil list to meet new conditions reported last Thursday and the bill is now on its way through the House of and expects to work up to the time that he cashes Commons. Opposition may be expected either from the Irish Nationalists or the radical factions, but it can go no further than talk, for undoubtedly the Government can count on the solid Unionist vote to help in passing the bill.

> The civil list is invariably one of the first laws to be enacted in a new reign. It is the measure providing for the upkeep of the reval establishment. The King, like the humblest of his subjects, must have money to pay his way, and as all the allowances made to his predecessor die with him it behooves his faithful Commons to make speedy provision to maintain the dignity of the Crown.

When William IV., of blessed memory, as the state papers assure us, was gath ered to his fathers in 1837 and Queen Victoria came to the throne the act which was passed systematized the appropriation for her maintenance. The civil list was classifled under five headings. First came the privy purse; this was the allowance for the personal expenses of the sovereign. Second came the fund for salaries; it included every official and servant of the court from the great officers state such as the lord chamberlain. the lord steward and the master of the horse, down to the lowest scullion or stable boy in the royal palaces or mews This fund also covered pensions or retiring allowances of such officials or empioyees. A third appropriation was made for the expenses of the royal household;

of Buckingham Palace, the royal farm at Windsor, expenses of the King and his sums were provided, the royal bounty and an amount for unforeseen contin-

gencies This classification remained unaftered throughout the long reign of Queen Victoria, but the select committee of the House of Commons appointed to revise it in 1901, upon the accession of Edward VII. added one more heading, that of "works, an item to cover repairs, decorations and improvements to the royal residences The Chancellor of the Exchequer presided over that committee. It met in secret

embodied in the statute. Acts I. Edward VII., C 4, was as follows; First class—Their Majesties' privy purse of Second class—Salaries of his Majesty's 125,500 household and retired allowances

Fourth class Works Fifth class Royal bounty, alms and speciai services

Sixth class Unappropriated

is roughly \$2,350,000. It does not include the "annuities" of the princes and princesses of the blood royal. It did, however, provide for Queen Alexandra. It was specified that her share of the privy purse should be £33,000, or about \$185,000 a year.

On May 9, 1901, the House of Commons went into committee and the whole matter of provision for the royal family was embodied in the following resolution:

That there shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund, as from the demise of her late Majesty, the ollowing annual payments: For the King's civit present Malesty to servants of her late Malesty's pensions such sums as may be required, taken neach year, for civil list pensions already granted are of age and live in England enjoy or hereafter to be granted, for the Duke of Corn-wall and York #20,000 for the Duchess of Cornwall and York £10,000, for the Duchess of all and Vork in the event of her Roy fresh surviving his Majesty the King a 70,000, and before that provision be made for continuing for a period I can of six months after the close of the present reign certain items charged which would otherwise

The progress of the bill through the House of Commons was vigorously op- from a standpoint of local color but is in posed by Mr. John Redmond and his Irish following. His first objection was based on the offensive anti-Roman Catholic clauses in the accession declaration. Secondly, he said, an unfair share of all imperial burdens fell on Ireland: thirdly, he proclaimed that Ireland was permanently governed in direct opposition to the constitutionally expressed will of the majority of the governed. Mr. Labouchere also made opposition to details of the appropriations. were a couple of divisions on the bill after sharp debates, but it finally passed.

June 10, 1901, by a vote of 370 to 60. It is not unlikely that the progress of the present civil list measure will quite similar. On the committee which has just reported there were a number of leading Unionists. Both of the regular English parties will be in complete accord upon its provisions. Unionists known as the Indian God Rock, which ernment feel at all humiliated in accepting their support. From the English point of view it is a strictly non-partisan bill. Even Mr. Redmond may not be very keen to oppose it. Mr. Asquith's attempt to modify the declaration draws his fire for occasions when there is better chance of making serious difficulty. Oddly enough the Labor members of Parliament do not seem unanimously hostile to the King and court either. If they were, however, their votes could hardly retard the bill an

the same, £110,000 (about \$650,000), and the same, £110,000 (about \$550,000), and surprising news item growing out of the battle the new Queen is to have the same share of the century" was this: "On the night before the of it that Alexandra had. It is a remarkable fact that the amount is the same that was allowed to William IV. just Sun a correspondent pondering the denied milk eighty years ago. It is of course a far cans and why they hold less than undented, concludes that a dent must mean a corresponding that there is some course a far they have the course of the cou then, but there is some compensation in the increase in the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which the King gets personally. These netted £63,000, or about \$315,000 in 1907, and are still growing. They were worth probably not a fifth of that sum in 1830. The late King paid the income tax on his personal income. including the privy purse. It is believed King George will follow his example.

Almost the only item that now shows increase is that for "works." It is proposed to make it £27.000 a year in future nstead of £20,000 (\$135,000 instead of \$100,000). The money is said to be badly needed. The dingy and run down condition of some of the royal palaces, notably Buckingham, is almost a national disgrace. This is so clearly recognized that it is further proposed to appropriate now \$275,000 to make them-

before King George and Queen Mary Of course no public is spent on Sandringham; it is the King's private property, as is also Balmoral Osborne House, in the lale of Wight, though bequeathed, like Balmoral, by Victoria to King Edward, is charged upon the civil list. King Edward shrewdly presented it to the nation; unloaded it upot, the taxpayers perhaps would be a brow and neck while every to it better expression.

There is one reduction in the new appropriation outside of the civil list proper. The present King while Prince of had an allowance of £20,000 a year from Parliament and his wife had £10,000. In his recent message upon the financial settlement George V. expressly said that no allowance, at least for the present. would be asked for his eldest son, as the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall would suffice for him. Seeing that the new Prince of Wales is a boy of 16 and the income from the Duchy of Cornwall, figures of 1907, is £80,407, approximately \$400,000, it is likely that he may be able to make both ends meet

In 1909 pensions to retired members of the royal household were paid to the amount of £18.114. Certain small pensions were still paid to persons formerly on the civil lists of George IV. and William IV. assuredly no man lives so long as the holder of a pension. The rest of the \$125,800 in the salaries class of the civil list is distributed among several hundred persons. Among the largest salaries paid are these: lord steward, £2,000; lord chamberlain, £2.000; master of the horse, £2.000; treasurer of the household, £700; comptroller of the household, £700; vice chamberlain, £700; eight lords in waiting, £600 each; captain of the yeomen of the guard, £1.200; captain of the corps of gentlemen at arms. £1,000; mistress of the robes, £500. The household of the King contains

not fewer than 267 persons holding the rank of gentlemen. These include, besides the officials mentioned above. family in travelling; all expenses in short such personal attentiants as the keeper outside of salaries and wages. Two more of his Majesty's privy purse, his private secretary, his solicitor, land steward, factor and superintendent of the wardrobe. Then there are the examiner of plays, the paymaster of the household, the master of the ceremonies and the marshall of the ceremonies, lords in waiting, grooms in waiting and gentlemen ushers (not to speak of the Usher of the Back Rod), the post laureste. the marine painter, surveyor of the King's pictures, keeper of the King's armory, librarian at Windsor, grooms of the great chamber, bargemaster, keeper of the swans, keeper of the cottage, constable and governor of Windsor

£470.000 state porter. There are twenty or thirty medicos belonging to the household; physicians ordinary and extraordinary, sergeant surgeons and honorary surgeons, oculists. dentists and chemist. The Church is weil represented, from the dean of the chapel royal, who is the Bishop of London, down. The royal stables, official, not sportive, also have the corps of officials under the master of the horse equerries and extra equerries and pages

of honor, besides the crown equerry and the cierk marshal. The Queen has a separate bousehold of five gentlemen and eleven ladies list £470.000 for retired allowances such sums as mistress of the robes, ladies of the bedmay be required for the payment in each year of chamber, bedchamber women and maids pensions granted by her late Majesty or by his of honor. The Prince and Princess of Wales also have numerous attendants. and all the princes and princesses who

more modest suites. The £13,200 bounty money, or royal they heroically endure. which small doles are paid annually paratively young, falls a vic Highness's surviving the Duke of Cornwall and which small doles are paid annually York. 230,000 for his Majesty's daughters. £18,000 to broken down authors, artists and for Queen Alexandra in the event of her Majesty scientific men and to needy survivors

of their families.

teressing in that it tells the truth; NOTICE.

Having lately been Refitted and preparations have been made to supply those who may be give us a look up, with Worst of Liquors and Food at a reasonable price, and served by the Ugliest

The Establishment cannot boast of a Prowould not be thought handsome even in a crowd. The Cook when his face is washed is considered the best looking of the company. Come up and see us, and don't let the jinrikishaman bluff you by saying there is no such a place as

SUTERIBOYA. No. 52-29. Shimoyamatedori 3 Chome, Kobe, Japan PISISTRATUS PIFCAPILLY. Kons, Japan, June 13.

Creams on the Sound. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCH Sir: I discovered an interesting fact on a Sound steamer this morning. I ordered coffee and cream, but the cream was not thick enough, so I protested What you have is coffee The waiter said:

We have a thicker cream called oatmeal cream, because we serve it with oatmeal have cream, but you have to pay extra for that we have three kinds." "How about plain milk?" I asked him.
"Oh. no. sir." he said: "we don't have milk: It t

all cream, plain cream, oatmeal cream and coffee

NEW YORK, July 12. JEDESIAR HUNTINGTON

Old Fashioned Girls TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIT: Please allow

me to indorse most heartily the sentiments ex-pressed in the letter signed "An Old Fashloned diri" in to-day's Sun and to add my assurance to hers that the species is not extinct. Although earning my own living. I think I may conset New York. July 12. The Night Before the Battle

TO THE POSTOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The most hattle Johnson was found reading a book entitled The Conflict Between Modern Science and Will wonders never cease

The Sphins propounded a riddle. Since each tartif is an improvement on per-fection, why does any one object to more revishe asked. Vainly she awaited an answer.

The Stronger Sex. From the Washington Star Poor Algernon made bold to eat A piece of ordinary ple; It brought him misery complete; He almost thought that he wou

PORTLAND, Ore., July 7.

Clarinda, on the other hand, Clarinda, on the other hand.
When it was ninety in the shade
Are chocolates which she said were "grand
And washed them down with lemonade.
She took ice cream with syrups pink
Until there was no keeping count;
She quite exhausted, people think,
The menu at the soda fount.
With sailed almouds she made free.
She swallowed pickies by the score
A sailed almouds with glee.
And then screenly ordered more.

Now, why does nature thus contrive The boasted strength of man to flou: Why does Clarinda thus survive, While Algernon is down and out?

HOW TO KEEP COOL

Advise and Directions by a Veteran

East Insites To rest Engroup or Tax 3 thermometer flend to not half of unwearied industry stress taken off his coat and was no "Phow! Ain t it hert." perfect specimen of the blower ; self and every one else uncom-Presently he noticed me and

emazement as I sat with my coat up and perfectly cool. Then the public, not expecting or remini nition, he addressed me, asking h I kept so cool. As this willingness ignorance seemed a prime factor in ing wisdom out of knowledge, I tool secret. In India, I said, every time used to wear a white military toned up to the neck with mer-Jersey underneath, and of course accompaniments below. Festingannel band was worn around the as a preventive of cholera. This gasted the blower, and when I way that I hadn't taken a vacat years he nearly fell off his seat in ment at my ruidy, healthy at

years he nearly fell off his seat in as ment at my ruddy, healthy appellow did I manage it?

A cold tub, morning and night, ter with sea sait, was my dip in the Splashing supplied the waves, and in tion did further wonders. It was a dream that your bed was a bank of that the draughts were the blowing that treams were flowing from the jug, that the flapping window shadthe sails of a yacht, and that the spirit witter was the song of the nighting twitter was the song of the nighting rning and night, tempered twitter was the song of the nightingale
"Why." I concluded, "this talk about
ing a cold by imagining you haven't got
a complaint can't compare with takh

fictitious vacation."
The man looked pityingly on my uncon ventional mode of enjoying myself, and hav-ing no further clothes to doff without offend-ing society actually left of an aspirate and said it was "darned 'ot!"

NEW YORK July 12. Angl.o-Indian.

AMERICANS BEFORE THE MAST The Navy, at Least, Gets American Born Saller Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That Down East skipper whom THE SCN quoted the other day as lamenting the scarcity of young native American sailors doubtless spoke from the book so far as his observation is concerned, but this is a great country, and all ports are not like Bangor, Ma. Careful official records of the national Gov ernment do not bear out the theory that American lads are no longer turning to the ocean for their livelihood. trary, the Navy Department has just reported that 98 per cent. of the enlisted men of our battleships and cruisers are American more than 90 per cent, of them American born

The bureau of navigation of the Departnent of Commerce and Labor points out a similar tendency in the merchant marine of the swans, keeper of the Constable and governor of Windsor Castle, keeper of the jewel house, master of the King's music and a small army of pages and sergeants at arms. All these belong to the Lord Chamberlain's staff.

The Lord Steward's department or Board of Green Cloth includes comprised on the cellars, the coroner of the were and accountants, the gentleman of the cellars, the coroner of the were, the palace steward, chief cook, first gentleman porter and sergeant state porter.

There are twenty or thirty medicos

Thus in 1894 out of 90,325 shipments of seamen before the shipping commissioners on American ocean vessels only 22,143, or less than one-fourth, were American citizens, and of these the very great majority specified and of these the very great majority specified by these official records has risen from about 25 to 30 per cent, of late years. American boys going to sea newadays may begin in coasters or fishing craft, but very quickly shift to steamships, because that the steamships are the carriers of the future. Thus in 1894 out of 90,325 shipments of sea

future.
If there were more steamships there would more young Americans, m, affoat in ocean service. he forgotten that one favorite argument he cottonfield and prairie statesman again he building of the new American na-wenty years ago was that though thesh built they could never be manned by ericans, and yet the American navy of ay is more nearly native in its composition it was either in the Discomposi-1-day Boston, July 12

Physical Discomfort Least of Hardehips of Voluntary Extles. Ellis Schreiber in the Cathotic World.

MISSIONARY LIFE IN CHINA.

The missionary in China," it has been said, "must denationalize himself," and this the Catholic priest does. People at home have little idea of the sacrifices men culture and refinement, often of noble birth, make for the furtherance of tianity, and the hardships and privations

in the civil list is the fund from | Travellers tell of one who, though comtion and fever; of another who has seen no European, except perhaps a fellow at long intervals, for the space of thirty years; of a third driven from his station The Truthful Innkeeper.

To run Entropy of The Sun but the subtoined notice not only may be amusing from a standpoint of local color but is interesting in that it tells the truth:

years, of a third driven from his late, and forced to fly for his life. The anguish of such absolute loneliness and isolation alone would be intolerable without the sustaining power of divine grace. European customs, habits, luxuries, are all abandoned from the moment they set foot on the shores of China, parents, friends and the more standard from the standard from more standard on the shores of China, parents, friends a home are in many cases heard of no mo-and they know that their graves will

and they know that their graves will be far away from the land of their bitth. When thay left is belle France they left it without any hope of return. No work it too hard for them, no living too poor; they are not deterred by epidemic of sickness or threatened massacre; they have simply devoted themselves to the propagation of the faith, and nothing can turn them from their purpose. They wear the dress of the Chinese, eat their food, conform to their customs and habits, shave their heads, adopt the pigtail, and identify themselves with the natives as far as possible.

The great mortality among the sionaries, says a writer on China, be attributed to the climate, for dip and Consuls bear their residence in and Consuls bear their residence in well enough, it is to be explained bhard lives they lead, especially the Ch food, the want of medical belp and the vations of every kind to which there sposed the indescribably flithy state towns and houses, the lack of reavacy and quiet. In most instances the sionary occupies a Chinese house, with floor, a straw bed, paper windows, dof every kind of comfort."

Pan-Americanism Since Blaine's Time. From the Boston Herald.

Were Mr. Hinine alive he would be a most interested reader of the instructions given by Secretary Knox to the American delegates to the fourth international confer ence of American States, which opened yesterday in Buenos Ayres. History has made rapidly since he, preeminently among men of his time, noticed the imperative eed of closer relations between the tw Americas and rational development normal, fraternal relations between the northern republic and its sisters to

south Since Mr. Blaine's day Secretary Poduring his epoch making period of control of our State policy, has outlined policies which, put in practice by him and his sechave drawn the continents need together. Secretary Knox's are conspicuous for their studied effor impress upon our delegates that they avoid all appearance of assumpti primacy and that they are to adopt erate policy in defining concrete as certain spheres, but spared to show that the United State last awake to the duty of hearty cotion in shaping a Pan-American prog-

A Missourian in Boubt

From the Kansus City Star When in doubt as to the proper form of to use, employ all three, as Brady Harr He got mixed up in writing of his trip Girardeau, but got out gracefully, as wit This year, however, we took the bit in our promised the old lady a new called dres having secured our ticket borrowed \$3 at en our friends and on Tuesday, the we sit, set, sat out for St. Louis.

From the Metatrim Guidon A stranger coming into this State no oose that we were the most military fessional people in the world. Every runs a soda fount is a "doctor" every master a "professor," every litterate cost commissioner is a "pidge," every crossionals tawyer is a "colousel." The result of it all is that we are making quigelyes ridiculous.